

Application No. 10/804,719

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATIONIn the Specification**RECEIVED**  
**CENTRAL FAX CENTER**  
**DEC 13 2006**

Please substitute the following amended paragraph(s) and/or section(s) (deleted matter is shown by strikethrough and added matter is shown by underlining):

**Page 13, line 22 to Page 14, line 2**

UV light absorbers can absorb ultraviolet radiation and dissipate it as heat. UV light inhibitors are thought to trap free radicals generated by the ultraviolet light and after trapping of the free radicals, subsequently to regenerate active stabilizer moieties with energy dissipation. In view of the synergistic relationship of the UV stabilizers with electron transport compounds, the particular advantages of the UV stabilizers may not be their UV stabilizing abilities, although the UV stabilizing ability may be further advantageous in reducing degradation of the organophotoreceptor over time. The improved synergistic performance of organophotoreceptors with layers comprising both an electron transport compound and a UV stabilizer are described further in abandoned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/425,333, filed on Apr. 28, 2003 to Zhu, entitled "Organophotoreceptor With A Light Stabilizer," incorporated herein by reference.

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Page 17, line 26 to Page 18, line 7

In general, any layer with an electron transport compound can advantageously further include a UV light stabilizer. In particular, the electron transport layer generally can comprise an electron transport compound, a binder, and an optional UV light stabilizer. An overcoat layer comprising an electron transport compound is described further in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/396,536, which is now U.S. Patent No. 6,890,693, to Zhu et al. entitled, "Organophotoreceptor With An Electron Transport Layer," incorporated herein by reference. For example, an electron transport compound as described above may be used in the release layer of the photoconductors described herein. The electron transport compound in an electron transport layer can be in an amount from about 10 to about 50 weight percent, and in other embodiments in an amount from about 20 to about 40 weight percent, based on the weight of the electron transport layer. A person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that additional ranges of compositions within the explicit ranges are contemplated and are within the present disclosure.

Page 12, lines 1-18

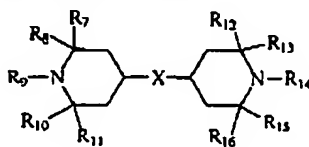
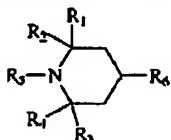
The electrically insulating substrate may be paper or a film forming polymer such as polyester (e.g., polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene naphthalate), polyimide, polysulfone, polypropylene, nylon, polyester, polycarbonate, polyvinyl resin, polyvinyl fluoride, polystyrene and the like. Specific examples of polymers for supporting substrates included, for example, polyethersulfone (STABAR<sup>TM</sup> S-100, available from ICI), polyvinyl fluoride (TEDLAR<sup>TM</sup>, available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company), polybisphenol-A polycarbonate (MAKROFOL<sup>TM</sup>, available from Mobay Chemical Company) and amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (MELINAR<sup>TM</sup>, available from ICI Americas, Inc.). The electrically conductive materials may be graphite, dispersed carbon black, iodine, conductive polymers such as polypyrroles and Calgon® CALGON® conductive polymer 261 (commercially available from

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Calgon Corporation, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.), metals such as aluminum, titanium, chromium, brass, gold, copper, palladium, nickel, or stainless steel, or metal oxide such as tin oxide or indium oxide. In embodiments of particular interest, the electrically conductive material is aluminum. Generally, the photoconductor substrate has a thickness adequate to provide the required mechanical stability. For example, flexible web substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.01 to about 1 mm, while drum substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm.

Page 14, lines 3-19

Non-limiting examples of suitable light stabilizer include, for example, hindered trialkylamines such as ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN® 144 and ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN® 292 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals, Terrytown, NY), hindered alkoxydialkylamines such as ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN® 123 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzotriazoles such as ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN® 328, ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN® 900 and ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN® 928 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzophenones such as ~~Sanduvor~~ SANDUVOR® 3041 (from Clariant Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), nickel compounds such as ~~Arbestab~~ ARBESTAB™ (from Robinson Brothers Ltd, West Midlands, Great Britain), salicylates, cyanocinnamates, benzylidene malonates, benzoates, oxanilides such as ~~Sanduvor~~ SANDUVOR® VSU (from Clariant Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), triazines such as ~~Cyagard~~ CYAGARD® UV-1164 (from Cytec Industries Inc., N.J.), polymeric sterically hindered amines such as ~~Lucem~~ LUCEM™ (from Atochem North America, Buffalo, NY). In some embodiments, the light stabilizer is selected from the group consisting of hindered trialkylamines having the following formula:



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where  $R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_6, R_7, R_8, R_{10}, R_{11}, R_{12}, R_{13}, R_{14}, R_{15}$  are, each independently, hydrogen, alkyl group, or ester, or ether group; and  $R_5, R_9$ , and  $R_{14}$  are, each independently, alkyl group; and X is a linking group selected from the group consisting of  $-O-CO-(CH_2)_m-CO-O-$  where m is between 2 to 20.

Page 14, line 20 to page 15, line 13

The binder generally is capable of dispersing or dissolving the charge transport material (in the case of the charge transport layer or a single layer construction), the charge generating compound (in the case of the charge generating layer or a single layer construction) and/or an electron transport compound for appropriate embodiments. Examples of suitable binders for both the charge generating layer and charge transport layer generally include, for example, polystyrene-co-butadiene, polystyrene-co-acrylonitrile, modified acrylic polymers, polyvinyl acetate, styrene-alkyd resins, soya-alkyl resins, polyvinylchloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyacrylonitrile, polycarbonates, polyacrylic acid, polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, styrene polymers, polyvinyl butyral, alkyd resins, polyamides, polyurethanes, polyesters, polysulfones, polyethers, polyketones, phenoxy resins, epoxy resins, silicone resins, polysiloxanes, poly(hydroxyether) resins, polyhydroxystyrene resins, novolak, poly(phenylglycidyl ether)-co-dicyclopentadiene, copolymers of monomers used in the above-mentioned polymers, and combinations thereof. Specific suitable binders include, for example, polyvinyl butyral, polycarbonate, and polyester. Non-limiting examples of polyvinyl butyral include BX-1 and BX-5 from Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan. Non-limiting examples of suitable polycarbonate include polycarbonate A which is derived from bisphenol-A (e.g. ~~Iupilon~~ IUPILON®-A from Mitsubishi Engineering Plastics, or ~~Lexan~~ LEXAN®145 from General Electric); polycarbonate Z which is derived from cyclohexylidene bisphenol (e.g. ~~Iupilon~~ IUPILON®-Z from Mitsubishi Engineering Plastics Corp, White Plain, New York); and polycarbonate C which is derived from methylbisphenol A (from Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation). Non-limiting examples of suitable

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polyester binders include ortho-polyethylene terephthalate (e.g. OPET® TR-4 from Kanebo Ltd., Yamaguchi, Japan).